



Implementation of the Policy on the Implementation of Peace and Public Order in Bojonegoro Regency (Case Study: Relocation of Street Vendors in the City Area of Bojonegoro Regency)

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ABSTRACT

This study raises the issue of implementing the policy of organizing public order and security regarding the relocation of street vendors in the Bojonegoro city area. The method used is a qualitative approach with interviews, observations and document analysis. The results of the study indicate that the implementation of organizing public order and security is the task of the Bojonegoro Municipal Police, in implementing it there are 4 stages, namely early detection, prevention, coaching, patrol and control. Municipal Police has a high role in implementing the policy of organizing public order and security regarding the relocation of street vendors in the Bojonegoro city and district area.

INTRODUCTION

In Indonesia, there are still many problems related to policies for maintaining public order and security. Although each region has issued policies to address these issues, violations still often occur. A regulation or policy in a region can be implemented well if the community understands and cares about the regulations set by the government. Therefore, it is important for the community to be aware of and comply with existing policies in order to achieve public order and security in the region.

East Java, located in the eastern part of Java Island, is known as the industrial and financial center of Central and Eastern Indonesia. The province contributes significantly to the national economy, accounting for around 15% of the nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Consisting of 29 regencies and 9 cities, with Surabaya as the capital, East Java faces various challenges in maintaining peace and order, including in Bojonegoro Regency.

Bojonegoro Regency, located in East Java Province, borders seven other regencies and serves as the main gateway to East Java from the west. The western region of Bojonegoro, which is part of the Cepu Block, has significant oil reserves in Indonesia. According to the 2020 population census, the population of Bojonegoro Regency reached 1,339,100 people with a density of 580 people/km². The regency consists of 419 villages spread across 28 sub-districts and 11 urban villages, with Bojonegoro District as the center of government and the main driver of the regional economy.

Street vendors (PKL) refer to individuals who sell goods in the road area (DMJ) or sidewalks, which should be designated for pedestrians. In the past, the government stipulated that every highway built must provide facilities for pedestrians with a width of about one and a half meters. However, over time, especially after Indonesia's independence, many sidewalks were used by traders to sell, which were previously known as street vendors. The presence of street vendors is often a problem because it can interfere with motorized vehicle drivers and use the road and sidewalk. In addition, some street vendors also throw garbage and washing water into nearby rivers and waterways, which can damage the ecosystem, cause fish deaths, and trigger eutrophication. These irregular street vendor activities often disrupt public order, such as the use of sidewalks that should be for pedestrians and the use of the road that can cause congestion. Although there are many problems caused by the presence of street vendors, their role in reducing unemployment cannot be ignored. Therefore, strategic steps are needed from the local government to deal with this problem. Getting a decent job and living, including economic activities carried out by street vendors, is a constitutional right of citizens guaranteed by Article 27 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution, which states that "every citizen has the right to a decent job and living for humanity." Street vendors emerged as a solution to the suboptimal absorption of human resources, making it an alternative to overcoming unemployment.

Maintaining public order and security is an important responsibility of the local government in creating a safe, comfortable, and orderly environment. In Bojonegoro Regency, the existence of street vendors is an important part of the

community's economic activities while also presenting challenges in managing public spaces. Unorganized street vendor activities often affect city planning, environmental cleanliness, and smooth traffic, especially in urban areas that are centers of community activities. To answer these challenges, the Bojonegoro Regency government through the Civil Service Police Unit (Municipal Police) has taken strategic steps in the form of a street vendor relocation policy. This policy aims to organize public spaces to be more orderly and environmentally friendly, while also providing a decent and strategic place for street vendors to continue their economic activities. This step is in line with the government's vision to create a city plan that supports sustainable development and improving community welfare.

Relocation of street vendors in the city area of Bojonegoro Regency involves various approaches, such as socialization, coaching, patrols, and regulation. This process is not only intended to move street vendors from their original location but also to ensure that the new location has adequate facilities, such as cleanliness, security, and accessibility. The government is also committed to maintaining a balance between the interests of street vendors, the community, and the sustainability of urban planning.

The existence of street vendors that are not in accordance with their place, especially in Bojonegoro Regency as regulated in Chapter VI Article 24 of Bojonegoro Regency Regional Regulation Number 15 of 2015 concerning the Implementation of Public Order and Security which reads "paragraph 1: Every person and/or body is prohibited from placing objects with the intention of conducting a business on public roads, green belts, parks and public places" "paragraph 2: Every person and/or body is required to provide information about the validity of their business by placing a permit information board in accordance with applicable provisions" and "paragraph 3: the provisions as referred to in paragraph 1 are excluded for places permitted by the Regent or appointed Official" Although there is a prohibition against trading on the roadside or in green open spaces in the city center, street vendors still violate and do not enforce the Regional Regulation. The following is the number of street vendors in the Bojonegoro Regency City area in 2019 - 2024 in the table below:

Name	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
street vendor	174	216	232	252	278

Source: (Street Vendor Data from the Bojonegoro Municipal Police Office 2024)

The reasons for the increase in the number of street vendors include the existence of new buildings, the many parks that have been created by the District Government (because the mindset of the people of Bojonegoro Regency is that wherever there is a crowd, street vendors will definitely approach them to sell), and finally the existence of mobile and seasonal street vendors.

Street vendors (PKL) in Bojonegoro Regency have been given a place to sell in the Kartini and Imam Bonjol Street areas, which are not far from the town square. However, many street vendors prefer to sell in prohibited locations. Although the district government has provided various relocation sites, many

street vendors continue to trade in prohibited areas on the grounds that there are more buyers there, they only sell for a short time (mobile street vendors), and do not pay monthly arisan to the head of the street vendor association if they sell in the town square area. In an effort to discipline street vendors who do not comply with the rules, Municipal Police conducts routine patrols three times a day to discipline street vendors who are still selling in the town square area. Municipal Police gives verbal warnings 1-3 times if they find street vendors who violate, and if the violations continue, they will be given a written warning. If verbal and written warnings are still ignored, legal action in the form of a warning of a minor crime will be submitted to the court to provide a deterrent effect to street vendors who violate. The implementation of this policy is regulated in Regent Regulation No. 71 of 2020, which regulates the duties and functions of Municipal Police in maintaining public order and public safety, including the preparation of programs and implementation of regional regulation enforcement and community protection.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Public Policy

Probably the most popular and easily remembered definition of public policy because it is the simplest and shortest is the definition offered by Thomas Dye "anything a government chooses to do or not to do" which can be translated as anything the government chooses to do or not to do (Dye, 1972: 2). Although Dye oversimplifies the term, the definition actually covers a much broader scope. Policy making is a fundamental activity of government. It also means that the process of making public policy is the activity of government establishing the framework within which all citizens (humans and businesses) should function and the process by which government decides what society's goals are; what it wants to achieve and how best to achieve them. Lasswell's co-edited work, "The Policy Science" is considered the first systematic way to establish a new scientific discipline focused on solving social problems.

Public Policy Implementation

Public policies that have been approved will not provide benefits if they are not implemented. The implementation of public policies aims to change abstract policies into reality, so that they can produce results that are beneficial to the target group. This implementation process is one stage in the public policy cycle. According to Webster's Dictionary quoted by Wahab (1991:50), implementation is defined as "providing the means to carry out something" and "having an impact on something". Thus, implementation includes providing the means to carry out policies and produce certain impacts. Jones (1998:12) defines public policy implementation as "completing a task" and "doing it". Although this definition seems simple, policy implementation is not that easy. Jones emphasizes that implementation requires several conditions, such as the existence of implementers, funds, and organizational capabilities, which are often referred to as resources. He also states that implementation is "the process of obtaining additional resources to determine the steps to be taken" (Jones,

1984:13). In this case, implementation involves two sequential steps: first, formulating the steps to be taken, and second, implementing the steps that have been formulated.

METHODOLOGY

Qualitative research methods are approaches used to investigate the conditions of natural objects, where researchers function as the main instrument (Sugiyono, 2014). In this study, researchers chose a descriptive type of research with a qualitative approach, which aims to describe the ongoing situation and analyze and interpret existing conditions (Sukirman, 2021). The selection of qualitative descriptive methods is considered the most appropriate, because researchers want to provide an overview of the implementation of public order and security policies related to the relocation of Street Vendors (PKL) in Bojonegoro Regency. The focus of this study is to explain and analyze the process of implementing the policy. The data sources used include primary and secondary data. Primary data is obtained through interviews and observations, while secondary data is collected from literature studies or documentation (Sukirman, 2021). Data collection techniques are carried out through interviews, observations, and documentation (Sugiyono, 2014). The selection of informants for interviews who are considered competent is carried out using the purposive sampling method (Creswell, 2008). Data analysis was conducted using interactive analysis by Miles and Huberman, which includes data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions (Sugiyono, 2013). To test the validity of the data, source triangulation techniques were used, where data from interviews, observations, and documentation were presented to draw conclusions (Moleong, 2014). Source triangulation involves the use of various information to verify the findings obtained (Elia & et al., 2023). By comparing data from various sources, researchers can ensure the consistency and accuracy of the information collected, thereby helping to reduce potential bias that may arise from a single data source (Sahir, 2022).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the activities to implement the policy of organizing public order and security regarding the relocation of street vendors in the Bojonegoro district city area, it is the duty of the Bojonegoro district Municipal Police as regulated in Bojonegoro Regent Regulation No. 71 of 2020. The stages for implementing this policy can be described as follows.

1) *Early Detection and Prevention*

Early detection and prevention in the implementation of public order and security policies regarding the relocation of street vendors in the Bojonegoro district city area can be conveyed through the Public Order and Security Service online or offline. Complaints, Suggestions and Input related to Public Order and Security can be submitted through (a) Face to face with the Complaint Management Officer; (b) Email (c) Website (d) Instagram (e) Whatsapp (f) Twitter (g) LAPOR Application, we as members of the

Municipal Police also summarize every activity and public complaint in a daily report.

2) *Guidance and Counseling*

Guidance and Counseling on implementation of the policy of organizing public order and tranquility regarding the relocation of street vendors in the city area of Bojonegoro district, it can be seen that the government's goal is related to spatial planning in the city area. The purpose of the government's policy with the relocation of street vendors is to provide a decent and strategic place to sell and create a green space in the middle of the city center, so that we, Municipal Police as the government's vanguard, need coordination with street vendors and then create a harmonious community, and will provide guidance or counseling if necessary, socialization before there is action from the government.

Based on the above, coaching activities, appeals and city spatial planning are often shared by members of the civil service police unit through the Bojonegoro district Municipal Police Instagram information media. This is shown in the following image.



Figure 1. Documentation during coaching and issuing written warning letters to street vendors who violate the rules.

Source: Researcher Documentation (2024)



Figure 2. Documentation during the Appeal and Guidance for Street Vendors around the Town Square

Source: Researcher Documentation (2024)



Figure 3. Documentation during City Spatial Planning
 Source: Researcher Documentation (2024)

Based on the interview data that has been described regarding the activities of counseling and spatial planning, the development activities are also included in the Regional Regulation of Bojonegoro Regency No. 3 of 2006 concerning the Order, Regulation of Business Places and Development of Street Vendors in Bojonegoro Regency, CHAPTER IV concerning Development. A summary can be seen in the following table.

Table 1 Contents of Article 7 Chapter IV concerning Development

NO	Article 25 reads
(1)	In the interests of developing street vendor businesses, the district government is obliged to provide guidance in the form of ongoing guidance, counseling and supervision.
(2)	The procedures for coaching as referred to in paragraph (1) are further determined by the Regent's decision.

Source: Bojonegoro Regency Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2006 (2024)

3) Patrol

Patrol implementation of the policy for maintaining public order and security regarding the relocation of street vendors in the Bojonegoro district city area carried out 3 times in 1 day, namely at 07.00-14.00, 14.00-18.00 and 19.00-22.00. If there are street vendors who violate, there will be a verbal warning 2-3 times, if they are still found to violate the verbal warning, a written warning will be given, and finally if they still violate the written warning, there will be a minor criminal action, namely a judge's trial. Many street vendors who return to the town square are mobile street vendors, where their carts have wheels that can move from one place to another to sell and only at certain times. Members of the Bojonegoro Regency Municipal Police always prioritize peace every time there is an order, if street vendors are found to violate verbal and written warnings, a warning will be held immediately in the form of a legal trial to provide a

deterrent effect on street vendors who violate without causing a dispute at the place of order because Municipal Police and street vendors are partners in realizing the Regional Regulation on the implementation of public order and security in Bojonegoro Regency.

Based on the interview data that has been described regarding patrols to minor crimes, minor crimes are also listed in the Regional Regulation of Bojonegoro Regency No. 3 of 2006 concerning the Order, Regulation of Business Places and Guidance of Street Vendors in Bojonegoro Regency, chapter V concerning Criminal Provisions. A summary can be seen in the following table.

Table 2 Contents of Chapter V concerning Criminal Provisions

NO	Article 8 reads
(1)	Any person who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 2, Article 5 paragraph (1), and Article 6 paragraph (1) shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months and a maximum fine of IDR.5,000,000,-(five million rupiahs)
(2)	The criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) is a violation.

Source: Bojonegoro Regency Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2006

4) Orderliness

The enforcement in the implementation of the policy of organizing public order and tranquility related to the relocation of street vendors in the Bojonegoro Regency area is the last step, after going through the stages of early detection and prevention, coaching and counseling, and patrols. Before the enforcement, we as members of the Municipal Police have gone through the previous 3 stages. However, if violations are still found, members will immediately carry out the enforcement. The existence of street vendors who are still selling in prohibited places are mostly Mobile Street Vendors who move around (for example, like traveling coffee sellers, etc.) and Seasonal Street Vendors who sell in certain seasons (for example, like durian season, etc.). So it is difficult to take action against Mobile Street Vendors and Seasonal Street Vendors because they are not permanent. Additional information, Bojonegoro Regency does not have a large area of land, so the government still uses public roads for permanent street vendors to sell and rent places. The Regent's Decree states that several roads used for the relocation of street vendors include Jl Kartini, Jl Imam Bonjol, Jl MH. Thamrin, Jl Panjaitan, Jl Hayamwuruk, Rajekwesi Park, Locomotive Park and the Street Vendor Relocation Building on Jl Patimura and Jl Panglima Polim.

Then for the daily control activities are also summarized by members of the Bojonegoro Municipal Police in a daily report recap. Several violations were found each month, the number of street vendor violations recorded in the daily recap of the Bojonegoro Regency Municipal Police daily report. This is shown in the following table.

Table 3 Number of Mobile Street Vendor Violations in Bojonegoro Regency in 2024

No	Month	Number of Violations	Information
1	January	367	On average, violations are committed by mobile street vendors who move from one place to another.
2	February	309	On average, violations are committed by mobile street vendors who move from one place to another.
3	March	429	On average, violations are committed by mobile street vendors who move from one place to another.
4	April	780	On average, violations are committed by mobile street vendors who move from one place to another.
5	May	780	On average, violations are committed by mobile street vendors who move from one place to another.
6	June	702	On average, violations are committed by mobile street vendors who move from one place to another.
7	July	810	On average, violations are committed by mobile street vendors who move from one place to another.
8	August	602	On average, violations are committed by mobile street vendors who move from one place to another.
9	September	578	On average, violations are committed by mobile street vendors who move from one place to another.
10	October	540	On average, violations are committed by mobile street vendors who move from one place to another.

Source: researcher (2024)

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Conclusion

Based on the presentation of data and discussion that has been described and analyzed by the researcher in detail, the conclusions in this study are as follows.

The Bojonegoro Regency Government through Municipal Police is implementing various strategic steps to maintain public order and security, especially regarding the handling of Street Vendors (PKL):

Early Detection and Prevention: The government accepts input, suggestions, and complaints from the public both offline and online. Offline complaints are made directly at the Municipal Police office, while online complaints can be

submitted through the official information media of the Bojonegoro Regency Municipal Police, with address details available on the official website.

Coaching and Counseling: As an initial step, coaching and counseling are carried out to socialize government policies related to street vendor relocation. This effort aims to provide understanding before the policy is implemented.

Patrol: During patrol, Municipal Police gradually imposes sanctions on violators of Regional Regulations. Starting with two to three verbal warnings, followed by written warnings, and if violations continue, a *Tipiring* (minor criminal act) sanction will be imposed to provide a deterrent effect.

Order: Order is the final step in implementing the street vendor relocation policy. However, challenges remain, especially from mobile street vendors who are difficult to supervise because they move around. Land limitations in Bojonegoro Regency also force the government to use public roads as temporary locations for street vendors to settle or rent places.

These steps reflect the government's efforts to create a balance between public order and community economic empowerment.

Recommendation

1. Strengthening the Online Complaints System
 - a. It is necessary to optimize the online complaint platform so that it is easier for the public to access and use.
 - b. The government can consider developing a special application for complaints and reporting related to street vendors that can be downloaded by the public.
 - c. Make sure there is a special team to monitor and respond to complaints quickly.
2. Increasing the Effectiveness of Guidance and Counseling
 - a. Conduct more intensive socialization with various methods, such as group discussions, seminars, or training for street vendors.
 - b. Involve community organizations or street vendor communities to bridge communication between the government and traders.
 - c. Use social media and other digital platforms to spread information about the benefits and goals of street vendor relocation.
3. Optimization of Patrols and Rule Enforcement
 - a. Municipal Police can utilize technology such as CCTV or GPS-based monitoring systems to monitor the movement of mobile street vendors.
 - b. Provide incentives for street vendors who comply with relocation rules to encourage wider compliance.
 - c. Train Municipal Police officers to enforce the rules with a persuasive and humanistic approach.
4. Handling Obstacles in Order
 - a. Find long-term solutions to the problem of land limitations, such as building larger, more centralized areas for street vendors.
 - b. Coordinate with related agencies to provide alternative sales locations that remain strategic for mobile street vendors.

- c. Implement a schedule and rotation of sales locations for mobile street vendors to reduce land conflicts.
5. Collaboration with Communities and Other Stakeholders
 - a. Involve the community in providing input regarding relocation policies and street vendor management.
 - b. Build partnerships with the private sector to support more modern and organized management of street vendor areas.
6. Continuous Monitoring and Evaluation
 - a. Conduct regular evaluations of the street vendor relocation policy to determine its effectiveness and any obstacles that arise.
 - b. Use evaluation results to improve future policies and implementation steps.

With these steps, the government can be more optimal in maintaining the balance between public order and community economic empowerment.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

Future research on the management of street vendors (PKL) in Bojonegoro Regency should explore the long-term socio-economic impacts of relocation policies, particularly on vendor livelihoods, urban development, and public order. A multidisciplinary approach integrating urban planning, economic analysis, and behavioral studies could provide a comprehensive understanding of the effectiveness of enforcement mechanisms and their implications for informal economies. Additionally, leveraging data analytics and geospatial mapping to monitor vendor movements and compliance patterns could enhance strategic decision-making. Comparative studies with other regions implementing similar policies could also identify best practices and adaptive strategies to balance economic inclusion with urban order. Collaborations with academia, policymakers, and technology developers may further contribute to innovative and sustainable solutions for managing urban street vending while fostering economic resilience.

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